considered this motion as a fitting one to be made in the closing hours of the present Congress. Within the past two days the House under s uspensions of the rules had appropriated \$24,000,000, and it was now proposed to appropriate \$5,000,000 more. This proposition was brought in with the expectation that the Senate would add one, two or five millions to it and that then it would be passed upon by a conference committee.

mittee.

Mr. Hanback, of Kansas, objected to a bill of this character being foisted on the House and being passed without discussion or consideration.

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, recognized that it was as futile to attempt to place obstacles in the way of the "railroading" of this bill through the House, as it was to the up the waters of the Mississippl by annual appropriations.

Mr. Milliken, of Malue, supported the motion. The bill seemed to him to be a fair proposition, and a proposition which the interests of the country demanded should be agreed to.

ition which the interests of the country hould be agreed to.

Mr. C'Neill, of Missouri, thought that it would be a blunder and a crime for the House to fail to appropriate a sufficient amount to keep the works now in progress in a state of preservation. If this bill were not passed it would entail a loss on the Government of millions of

would entail a loss on the considered his intention of Mr. King, of Louisiana, announced his intention of roting for the motion, though he considered the appropriation entirely inadequate. The amenint appropriated would no more than pay for the wear and tear on the works. The motion was agreed to and the bill passed.

ANOTHER GRANT TO THE EXPOSITION. THE HOUSE APPROPRIATES \$300,000 FOR PAYING DEBTS AND PREMIUMS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill passed the House to-day, and with it the clause appropriating \$300,000 for the New-Orleans Exposition. The debate yesterday and to-day had Exposition. The debate yesterday and to-day had clearly shown that a large number of Republicans were unwilling to vote the money asked for except its expen diture was directed and controlled by the Government The friends of the measure were prudent enough to recognize this, and therefore declared themselves willing to ecept Mr. Horr's amendment, which provided that accept Mr. Horr's amendment, which provided that the money appropriated should be used first in the payment of indebtedness now outstanding which is due to persons living outside of Louisiana, including debts to foreigners or foreign nations, and such as are due to States and Territories; and (2d) in the payment of all premiums awarded by the Exposition. This amendment was adopted by a vote of 206 yeas to 58 nays. Mr. Potter, of New York, who had already opposed the appropriation on the ground that it would encourage a spirit of dependence upon the general Government in communities where a proper sense of self-respect ought to result in efforts to help themselves, then moved to strike out the clause altogether. But this motion was lost by 122 yeas to 159 nays.

## RECIPROCITY WITH MEXICO. A COUNTRY WHERE TIME IS NO OBJECT-A SPECIAL AGENT'S OBSERVATIONS.

Washington, Feb. 27.-The report of Epecial Agent Evans, of the Treasury Department, en the operations of trade between the United States and Mexico, as the result of his investigations under instructions, has been received by Secretary McCulloch. It sets forth that the Mexican Customs regulations are difficult of comprehension and unnecessarily onerous, no less than seventeen papers or copies being required to be presented on a direct importation, and a consular invoice, costing \$14 56, being required, when the value goods exceeds \$40. Irregularities in papers, from whatever cause, render the importer liable to a charge of double, and in some cases, of treble duty, and petty fines are imposed for the omission of miner words and misspelling. Everything seems to be done by the customs officers to retard business, trains carrying goods being delayed, and permits and stamps being required at almost every stage of importation, while the number of examinations required after goods have passed the frontier and paid duty are extremely annoying, independent of the delay. The findings of one Custom House do not appear to be regarded by the officials at another, and it is impossible to foretell with any reason-able degree of certainty the time when merchandise can be delivered or received or to estimate what the goods shall cost when they reach the importer.

On the question of reciprocity Mr. Evans says: " Dis appointment in my judgment, awaits any expectation of benefit. Of the twenty-eight articles to be admitted benefit. Of the twenty-eight articles to be admitted free from Mexico under the treaty, fourteen are now free under the general tariff law. Of the seventy-three articles to be intraduced into Mexico without duty, fifty are now free except a charge for package or bulk duty, and twenty-three comprise articles for which there appears to be no market in Mexico."

He gives instances of unjust exaction for irregularities in the mode of procedure. In one instance a fine of \$2,000 was imposed upon the owner of machinery shipped from San Francisco because no manifest was produced, although he had a consular invoice and had been told by the Mexican Consul that a certified manifest was not required.

been told by the Mexican Consul that a certified manifest was not required.

"Mexics," he continues, "does not appear to be in a condition, financially, to enter upon free-trade relations with any country, and it is also a matter of grave doubt whether she has the power to enforce such trade regulations among the States." One of the greatest drawbacks to commerce is the insecurity of life and property, and another is the showgoing methods of the natives, to whom apparently time is no object. The registromments unfavorably on the social condition of the Mexical property, and the social condition of the Mexical property, and the social condition of the matter of the registromments unfavorably system, no modern agricultural implements, and no accurate knowledge of their population, having never taken a census. I have given some of the convictions forced upon me, that the traffic possibly, certainly not within the near future, cannot and will not be important to the United States."

NEWS FROM THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Feb. 27.-Commodore E. Y. McCanby, commandant at the League Island Navy Yard, and Lieutenaut-Commander H. Elmer, were before the motion. Second Lieutenant Alfred McC. Ogle, 19th Infar try, has resigned, to take effect July 1, 1885, and has been

granted leave of absence until that date.

Captain George H. Dewey has been detached from command of the Delphin, March 8, and ordered to command the Pensacola; Lieutenant-Commander R. D. Hitchcock from the New-York Navy Yard and ordered to the Dolphin as Executive; Lieutenant T. H. Stevens has been ordered to the Marion; Assistant Engineer George W. McElroy has returned from the Asiatic Station, and has been placed on waiting orders; Assistant Paymaster J. D. Doyle ordered to sail March 2 for the Pacific Station.

Captain L. A. Beardslee, commanding the Powhattan, Captain L. A. Beartsiee, commanding the Fownattan, reports to the Department his arrival at Santo Domingo on February 14. The English frigate, Northampton, arrived in port the next day, en route to Jamaica. Captain Beardsiee expected to sail on the 17th for Jamaica, and thence to Carthagena, arriving there about February 28. Civil Engineer Menocal, in charge of the expedition to

Civil Engineer Menocal, in charge of the expedition to survey the proposed Nicaraguan canal, reports to the Navy Department, under date of San Juan River, January 31, the arrival of his party there on January 22, camp being established near the junction of the San Juan and Serapjud Rivers. Some objection was offered by officials of the Costa Rican Government to his making any surveys within the Costa Rican territories without further instructions from the Government. A special measurer was sent to San Jose for instructions. In the meantime a survey was begun on the left margin of the San Juan River and carried to the other side. Mr. Monocal made a careful examination of that river and its tributaries for several miles. Above its mouth, which satisfied him of the impossibility of raising the yaters of the river for the canal by a dam at that point. Surveys were being prosecuted with encouraging signs of success. The leath of the party was good, and every member seemed greatly interested in his duties.

The retirement of Rear-Adultiral E. T. Nichols on March 1 will result in the following promotions, to take effect March 2: Commodors E. Y. McCauley to be rear-admiral; Captain D. L. Braine to be commander; Commander H. L. Howison to be captain; Lieutenant-Commander Horace Elmer to be commander. It is stated on good authority that the vacancy in the office of Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, caused by the retirement of Admiral Nichols, will not be filled during the present Admiristration. The duties of the Office will be present Admiristration. The duties of the Office will be preferred by the Chief Clerk of the Bureau until an appointment is made.

CRITICISING A NOMINATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Henry J. Haynsworth, of New-York, who has just been nominated as about fifty years of age, and is a brother-in-law of Pracident Arthur. As he has never seen any service, the nomination has caused a great deal of adverse criti-cism in military circles. Captain and Assistant Quartermaster in the Army, is

NO LOVE FOR THE SIGNAL SERVICE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Senate bill in-troduced by Mr. Dawes to create the office of Assistant Chief Signal Officer, the design of which was to provide for the promotion of Lieutenant Greely, having been re-ferred by the Military Committee to the Secretary of War, the latter has made a reply in which he states that the bill referred to is a further step toward a compre bensive military organization of an establishment for which there is no military need. Military signalling or the conveyance of military orders or intelligence telegraph or flag signals is not a proper object for the I urgently recommend that this bill be not favorably considered. It has never been suggested to me that the office of Assistant Chief Signal Officer is peeded for the public service, in any aspect, but if it should be thought otherwise, I urge that the office be harde a civil office. No reason occurs to me why the incumbent performing its duties should have a life tenure or be a colonel rather any any similar official in another department. He would never be called upon to perform any military duties pertaining to a colonel, and his fitness to perform such duties would be a consideration of value in selecting him. If such an employe of the Government is to be made a colonel, with a life tenure and other incidents of such a military office, the same reason would make colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors and captains of the professors of the Signal Service, professors of of electrical science, professors of meteorology, junior professors, bibliographer and translator, meteorologist and physicist, and expert editor and proof reader now assisting in the conduct of the bureau, and of the other similar officers in other scientific bureaus of the Government. I urgently recommend that this bill be not

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- The Senate to-day George H. Craig to be United States District-Attorney for

Warren to be Governor of Wyoming Territory, and Robert Carson to be Postmaster at New-Brunswick, N. J.

In the Revenue Service -George, York, of the District of Columbia, to be Second Lieutenant; George H. Geoding, of Irzina, to be First Lieutenant; Thomas D. Walker, of New-York, to be First Lieutenant; Thomas D. Walker, of New-York, to be Chief Engineer; J. L. Churchill, of Massachusetts, to be Chief Engineer; J. Hatch Parker, of Maine, to be Captain; James T. Kelcher, of Kentucky; to be First Assistant Engineer; James B. Moore, of Connecticut, to be Captain; John L. Davis, of South Carolina, to be Second Lieutenant, and William L. Scrutzga, of Georgia, to Minister Pienipolentiary to the United states of Georgia, to Minister Pienipolentiary to the United states of Georgia, to Minister Pienipolentiary to the United States of Lieutenant Richard F. Paddock, 13th Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant in the 6th Caralry; the Rev. E. O. Hammond, of Loutenant, to be Post Chaplain; Heary J. Haynsworth, A. Folte New York, to be Assistant Quartermaster with Tank of Captain, and J. Y. Mason Blunt, of Marriand, to be Second Lieutenant.

The Senate spent an hour in executive Session to-day

The Senate spent an hour in executive session to-day in the consideration of the nomination of Edward A. Kreider, of Montana, to be United States Marshal of that Territory, vice A. C. Botkin, to be removed. Mr. Botkin is from Wisconsin, and the Senators from that State oppose the confirmation of his successor. No action was taken.

MR. HEWITT ON THE MEXICAN TREATY. OBJECTIONS TO IT ANSWERED IN CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 27 .- Abram S. Hewitt has been given leave to print in The Record to-morrow, speech on the Mexican commercial treaty which, owing to the nearness of the close of the session, he has de-cided not to deliver.

He first points out that the Mexican treaty is not open to several objections offered to those negotiated with Spain and San Domingo. It cannot the Mr. Cleveland's hands, because the treaty has already been ratified, and the Senate bill to give it effect was reported favorably in the House before Cleveland was nominated for President. It does not in-terfere with the prerogative of the House, because the original trenty was projected there. Thirdly, it does not reduce the revenue enough to affect any general legisla-tion for lowering the tariff.

Mr. Hewitt then considers four objections to this par-

ticular treaty. He devotes much space to showing that Jefferson, Adams and Clay supported the policy of commercial treaties. Adams, Webster and Seward are cited in favor of special relations policy of commercial treaties. Adams, Webster and Seward are cited in favor of special relations with Mexico. The protest of Louisiana against admitting sugar free deserves consideration; yet that State produces only 9.52 per cent of the sugar-consumed, and aiready her sugar business is declining and unprofitable. The South has more to gain than to lose by closer commercial relations with Mexico. As for competition between American and Mexican tobacco, Mr. Howitt quotes a letter from George Storm, of New York City, to show that the two kinds are essentially different, and that the Mexican tobacco cannot be profitably used in the United States. Finally, the objection of the cotton manufacturers, that their goods cannot under this treaty go into Mexico free is noticed. This is to be regretted, Mr. Hewitt says, but we at least can send the raw material in free.

He then offers several reasons in direct support of the treaty. The balance of the trade it fosters is already in favor of the United States, and this outlet for our goods is more promising than some others. The recent abolition of inter-State commercial taxes in Mexico opens up an exceptional opportunity to secare her rapidly expanding trade. Unless we do so, Europe will. Further, the essence of the Monroe doctrine is commercial, more than political, and in narmony with this treaty. It is a mistake to suppose that high wages in this country are an insuperable barrier to cheap goods, and that Americans cannot successfully compete with Europeans. Lastly, the treaty is supported because it is a step toward solving the great problem of the age, how best to remove restrictions upon free commerce.

CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS IN BRIEF. Washington, Feb. 27 .- In the Senate today Mr. Hale called up the Navat appropriation bill, but objection was made to taking it up until the completion of morning business. Mr. Hale said that he wanted Senators to realize the almost intolerable condition in Senators to realize the almost intolerable condition in which the Senate finds itself with the great appropriation bills tumbling in upon it during the last week of the session. In order to avoid an extra session it was essential to give appropriation bills every possible advancement. The bill was taken up and its reading proceeded with. In the discussion on the bill Mr. McPherson favored the building of larger cruisers than were provided for, and on the suggestion of Mr. Miller, of California, without objection by Mr. Hale, the limit of maximum tonnage for the two new cruisers recommended by the Senate committee was made 5,000 instead of 4,000 tons. Mr. McPherson also offered an amendment appropriating \$5,000 for the further explorations in Madagascar by Lieutenant Schafeidt, son of Admiral Schufeidt, of the United States Navy. The Senator highly eulogized the work of Lieutenant Schufeidt in that Jsiand.

Mr. Cockrell made the point of order that the amendment was new legislation, and it was so decided and ruled out of order. An amendment offered by Mr. Hale was agreed to, appropriating \$112,000 for the purchase of Ericsson's Destroyer; with this exception the bill was then passed substantially as reported from the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Van Wyck called up the bill providing for the sale of the Sea and Fox Indian reservation in Nebraska and sas. After a short discussion the bill was passed.

The House bill giving a pension of \$50 a month to Mrs. Emily L. Alvord, widow of General Benjamin Alvord, was passed; a House bill was also passed granning a pension of \$50 a month to Mrs. Mary A. Greene, widow of B. Dana Greene, late a commander in the United States Navy; is a bill granting a similar amount to Mrs. Margaret D. Marchand, vidow of Commodore Marchand, late of the United States Navy. In connection with this last bill Mr. Riddleberger said that he saw no reason for granting pensions on account of people who died since the war. He was willing to pension the widows of soldiers who died during t which the Senate finds itself with the great appropria-

bill to increase Mrs. Morgan's pension to \$50 was then passed.

The House substitute for the River and Harbor bill, appropriating a gross sum was laid before the Senate and having been read once Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, objected to its second reading, but the bill iles on the table not having been referred to committee.

Mr. Morgan asked manimous consent to take up the bill for the relief of Lettita Tyler Semple, daughter of the late President Tyler. The bill would give her a pension of \$50 a month. The lady named, Mr. Morgan said, is now blind, and dependent on the charity of W. W. Corcoran, in the City of Washington.

Mr. Riddleberger objected. He saw no reason for pensioning President's daughters.

Mr. Cockrell also objected. He thought it a crime against the people to pass such bills. It was the beginning of a civil pension test.

Mr. Morgan cited instances of Presidents' widows and daughters who had received pensions. He thought it would graffy the people of the United States to provide for this poor blind hady—a lady who, in her day had been the lady of the White House, and had filled that place with credit to the people of the country. A vote on the bill resulted: Yeas 11; nays 17.

In the House Mr. James, of New-York; Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, and Mr. McComas, of Maryland, criticised the Sundry Civil bill for the provisions relative to public buildings, and asserted that while the districts represented on the Appropriation Committee had been well looked after, the districts of the "ordinary" members of the House were disregarded.

Mr. Payson, of Illinois, said that Mr. Horr, of Michi-

tricts represented on the Appropriation Committee had been well looked after, the districts of the "ordinary" members of the House were disregarded.

Mr. Payson, of Illinois, said that Mr. Horr, of Micbigan, was the only member of the Appropriation Committee who had not been provided for and he thought \$\$5,000 should be given to him to be expended in his district.

Mr. Randall replied that that remark was unjust. There was not a dollar in the bill that went to his district. The other members of the Committee on Appropriations in two minute speeches justified their action and attributed the complaints not to what was in the bill, but to what was sot in it. As one gentleman ceased and another rose there were shouts of "Next!" with sarcastic suggestions that each member of the Appropriation Committee be allowed five minutes to explain his conduct. As Mr. Holman rose he was greeted with appliance and was followed by Mr. Burnes in the same vein. The bill was finally passed.

Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Post Office Appropriatiod bill with the Senate amendments with a report recommending concurrence in some and non-concurrence in others of those amendments. In order to prevent Mr. Turner, of Geogia, from calling up any contested election case the Republicans demanded a separate vote on each amendment, and though the recommendations of the Appropriation Committee were in each case agreed to (the clause relative to ocean transportation was not reached they consumed the time till 5 o'clock when a recess was taken until 8—the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 27, 1885. MISDIRECTED MAIL MATTER.—The First Assistant Post master-General has decided that postmasters may use their discretion in delivering matter bearing the local name of a town but not the registered name. They are to instruct persons to whom such matter is delivered that unless their correspondents change the address to the registered name within a short time such matter will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

A LAND OFFICE CIRCULAR REVOKED.—The Secretary of the Interior has revoked the circular of October 23 last issued by the Commissioner of the Land Office refusing to allow amendments of pre-emption filings and homestead and timber culture applications.

INSPECTION OF POSTAGE STAMP MANUFACTORIES.—The commission appointed to inspect the manufactories of postage stamps, etc., in New-York and Connecticut, reports the service in fair condition, except in Hartford, where the Government agent, Mr. Sperry, was found to be either incompetent or negligent.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—Owing to the heavy payments from the Treasury during the present month for pensions and other obligations it is estimated that there will be but a small reduction of the public debt for February.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD AND MR. LINCOLN CHICAGO, Feb. 27 (Special).—General Schoffeld, who was president of the court-martial that sentenced General Swaim, has returned to Chicago. Com-menting on the dispatches relative to the action of the court-martial, and the attitude of the President and Sec retary of War toward Swalm, General Schoffeld said : "There seems to be a good deal of mere conjecture in the article published. I desire especially to correct the statement that I had a stormy interview with Secretary Lincoln and made use of the remark attributed to me. Nothing of the kind occurred while I was in Washington. Of course, I had frequent interviews with Mr. Lincoln coln, the nature of which I am not at liberty to divulge but I can say truthfully that there is no foundation for the report that there was any exhibition of feeling on either side. I may say, also, that the charge that Gen-eral Swaim is a victim of West Foint prejudice is with out foundation in Inch. The time has gone by when a

distinction between West Point graduates and other army officers could be made, and while such a prejudice may have existed at one time. I do not think it is ever thought of in these days. Of the eleven men who composed the Swaim court-martial six were West Point graduates and five were not."

The General declined to express any opinion in regard to the prosecution of General Swaim, remarking, that as a member of the court that tried him, he was not at liberty to say anything. President Arthur, he said, had twice reviewed the findings of the court and sent back the record with his objections stated. The sentence had been changed in accordance with these objections, but had not been made different in degree. It was simply modified.

ENGLAND'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY. FREE-TRADE FALLACIES AND WORKINGS EXPOSED

AT NORWALK. NORWALK, Conn., Feb. 27 .- E. A. Hartshorn

of Troy, author of "Wages, Tariff and Living," delivered an address here to-night on the industrial policy of Engand, which, incidentally, was a reply to a free-trade talk of David A. Wells, in this town, a short time ago Among other things, Mr. Hartshorn said :

Among other things, Mr. Hartshorn said:

If England were to send £1,000 sterling (\$5,000) annually to every American member of the Cobden Club and continue to do so for twenty-five years, and thereby succeeded in wiping off, slice by slice (horizontally), our magnificent system of protection to American labor and American prosperity, she would make money out of the transaction all the time. The woollen mills in a single district in England could richtly afford to send £100,000 sterling (\$500,000) to the members of the Cobden Club who secured the reduction of 20 per cent duty upon woollen goods which took effect July 1, 1883.

To enforce this point, Mr. Hartshorn mentioned and

bers of the Cobden Club was secured the reaches tion of 20 per cent duty upon woollan goods which took effect July 1, 1883.

To enforce this point, Mr. Hartshorn mentioned an immense mill in this country, equipped to make fine cassimeres. Since the last tariff act went into effect this mill has been running to only one-third its capacity, and mostly on three-quarters time. Similar mills in Braiford, England, have been running overtime during the same period, making cloth for the American market.

But when the duty was reduced on woollen goods it was also reduced on wool, so as to take six cents a pound out of every flockmaster's pocket in this country; but owing to the reduced price, more wool was imported; so that American sheep-growers suffered still further by competition. The imports for the year ending June 30, 1883, were 62,000,000, As a consequence, the general revenues from this source were increased 33 per cent. And yet the law had been changed to reduce the revenue!

Mr. Hartshorn then vividly pictured the ruin wrought to India's and Ireland's industries by England's tariff polley. Once the finest textures in the world came from India; fabries which the Roman poets called "woven wind." Now that empire was reduced to a mere food-producing Nation, and the Indian weavers were reduced to penury. One standard British authority says 37,000,000 human beings nave died of starvation in India since Queen Victoria came to the throne; while Miss Nightingale who knows India from personal observation during the last great familie, expresses the opinion that fully this number starved to death in that single year of her labor in India. The story of Ireland is familiar to all. Do you wonder why in their manly resistance the Irish desired to "burn everything that came from England, except coal!" And can Americans adopt a wiser policy than to oppose the industrial policy of England!

The speaker pointed out the weak points in the "free raw material!" gospel. What was raw material to one to the contractive to the texture

adopt a wiser policy than to oppose the industrial policy of England!

The speaker pointed out the weak points in the "free raw material" gospel. What was raw material to one industry might be the manufactured product of another. Each manufacturer calls that which he uses as the basis of his goods, raw material; hence what is a manufactured article to one, is raw material to another. Pasturage is the raw material of the flockmaster, and wool his product. Wool is the raw material of the spluner, and yarn his product. Yarn is the raw material of the weaver, and cloth his product. Cloth is the raw material of the tailor, and garments his product. The mine is the raw material of the furnaceman, and iron his product. Iron is the raw material of the steel manufacturer, and steel bis product. Steel is the raw material of the springs are the raw material of the watchmaker, and watches his product.

Therefore, when wene say they want free or untaxed raw material, they mean to admit certain manufactured articles of a higher grade.

Therefore, when men say they want free or intacted ray material, they mean to admit certain manufactured articles free, in order that other articles of a higher grade might be more cheaply produced. A complete system of protection protects all labor, in everything, from the moment the hand of man first touches it, up to its highest and most complex manufacture, and the producer of the raw material will hardly consent to a tariff system which impoverishes him, and leaves him defenceless, while it protects and enriches the class who buy his product.

## RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 27, via. Galveston. The Confederacion Mercantila has presented a long peti-tion to President Diaz asking that the free zone on the rates on the Mexican Central Railroad be done away with; that the high customs tariff on certain articles be reduced, and that contraband trade over the northern soundary be especially guarded against. The accusation is made that the Mexican Central management is en deavoring to destroy Mexican production and to substithe for it that of the United States, and that business at the ports of Vera Cruz and Mazatlan is rapidly decreasing, with no corresponding increase at the frontier custom houses. If the matter is not remedied the document declares that Mexico will become only a client, servant and colony of her powerful neighbor.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—The statement of business of

HARRISHURG, Feb. 27.—The Clearheid and Jenerson Railroad Company was chartered to-day with a capital of \$1,000,000. The road will run through Clearfield, Jefferson and Indiana Counties, a distance of thirty-two miles. Charles F. Berwind, of Philadelphia, is presi-

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—The report that the Marquette Houghton and Ontonagon Rathroad had secured contro of the Marquette and Western Railroad had secured control of the Marquette and Western Railroad extension, seventeen miles long, of the Detreit, Mackinae and Marquette Railroad, is confirmed at the office sof the company in this city. OTTAWA, Feb. 27.—The Pontiac and Pacific Railway.

which now runs from Aylmer to Quio, has stopped its trains owing to a misunderstanding between the com-pany and the contractor regarding the route to be taken on that part of the road to be built.

MONTREAL, Feb. 27.-The Montreal ocean steamship companies fear the loss of their immigrant carrying companies fear the loss of their initial carry and trade through the superior inducements likely to be held out to immigrants to pass into the West by way of New-York, the railway rates west from that point having been reduced to such an extent that the Canadian railways cannot compete with them.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 27.—The annual report of the West Jersey Railroad Company for 1884 has just been completed. It states that the total earnings for the year 1884 were \$1,319,648, the expenses \$816,343, and the not earnings \$503,305, being an increase compared with 1883 of \$54,796. After deducting all fixed charges and operating expenses, and all obligations under the contracts of leased lines, \$208,159 was carried to the credit of profit and loss.

BRIDGEFORT, Feb. 27.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Housatonic Railroad was held here to-day and the following directors were elected William H. Barnum, of Lime Rock : David S. Draper John B. Peck and Edward Leavitt, of New-York; A. B Myatt, New-Milford ; Horace Nichols, W. D. Bishop and Birningham. Mr. Barnum was elected president, Mr. Draper vice-president, and Mr. Averill secretary and

RETTER QUARTERS FOR CITY DEPARTMENTS. Recorder Smyth asked the Grand Jury to wait for a few minutes, as Foreman King was about to retire after handing in the usual batch of indictments yesterday. He then made recommendations to them as to provid-ing better accommodations for some of the city departments. The Recorder has been interested for a long time in the subject and called the attention of a Grand Jury to the matter three years ago, and a presentment was then made recommending the erection of a Hall of Records, on the sites of the present General Sessions and Fire Engine Buildings. The Recorder referred to this presentment and spoke of the danger to which the records, especially of the Register's and County Clerk's offices, were exposed from fire. The records involve the titles to a vast amount of real estate and should be in a fire-proof building. He then laid great stress on the wretched building no w occupied by the Court of General Sessions. He thought it not proper that ladies who desired to pay their taxes should be compelled to meet at the doors gangs of criminals going to prison with crowds of unsavory acquaintances near them. He said the court rooms themselves were unfit for the purpose for which they were used. The atmosphere could not be changed without giving every one a cold. The jurors justly complained of the draughts. The subject had been twice considered by the Legislature, but it failed to take the proper action. The departments are scattered about and ought to be brought together in public buildings. He recommended the passage of an act that would secure the desired result, and referred to the good that a presentment might do if the Grand Jury thought right to make one to the court. ments. The Recorder has been interested for a long

" CO-OPERATION AND COMPETITION." Before the Sociologic Society in Cooper In-stitute last evening Mrs. Imogene C. Fales delivered a lecture on "Co-operation and Competion." She spoke of "the many evils which emanate from competition" and of the benefit which might be derived by the laboring people from co-operation. In introducing the subject Mrs. Fales said that there were, according to the last census, about 5,000,000 workingmen in this country and that the products of their labor were over \$5,000,000,000. Of this amount \$2,000,000 was profit and that an average of \$304 was paid to each laborer annually, and the profit to manufacturers for each man's work was nearly \$4,000. the many evils which emanate from competition

A news item says the peach buds in Michigan have been killed by the cold weather. Peach buds that burst forth when the thermometer is fooling about sero deserve to be killed. If cristown Herald.

CONTROL OF THE BRIDGE.

THE BILL DRAWN UP BY THE COMMITTEE ACTION ON IT POSTPONED UNTIL THE NEXT MEET ING OF THE TRUSTEES.

A special meeting of the Bridge Trustees was held yesterday to consider the report of the Committee on Legislation, which has had under consideration for me time the draft of an act to reorganize the trustees and to provide for the extension of the structure in this city and Brooklyn. A dozen of the trustees were present, but action on the bill was postponed until the regu lar March meeting. Mayor Grace, for the Committee on Legislation, presented the following proposed bill as the

city and Brooklyn. A dozen of the trustees were present, but action on the bill was postponed until the regular March meeting. Mayor Grace, for the Committee on Legislation, presented the following proposed bill as the report of the committee:

Section 1. From and after the date when this act takes effect the Mayors and Controllers of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. The Board of Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. The Board shall complete it between the terminal without delay; and the provisions of law in regard to the powers and duties of the directors of the New-York Bridge Company shall in all respects be applicable to the Board of Trustees. From and after the date when this act takes effect all the powers of the present trustees shall cease.

Section 2.—The construction, care and control of the Bridge are public and political duties. The City of xew-Level and the provision of the Bridge are public and political duties. The City of xew-Level and the section of the Bridge are public and political duties. The City of xew-Level and the section of the Bridge are public and political duties. The City of xew-Level and the section of the Bridge are public and political duties. The City of xew-Level and the section of the Bridge are public and political duties. The City of xew-Level and the section of the Bridge are public and political duties. The City of xew-Level and the section of the se and by the like special processing and analysing and taking land for the purpose of a railroad corporation under the act, entitled, "An Act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and to legislate the same," passed April 2, 1850, all the real estate necessary for the Bridge, including its avenues of approach, and the Board of Trustees is directed to exercise the power of appropriating streets running in the Bridge, over and along Washington-st. In Brooklym at an elevation from Sande-st. to the City Had source secording to plans and specifications to be submitted to and approved by the Mayor of Brooklym first making compensation, to the property owners; and the Board of Trustees may require for depot and terminal purposes so much of the block bounded by Fulton, Washington and Johnson sta., as it deems necessary. The powers conferred in and by the third, fourth, sixth, seventh and eighth subdivisions of this section shall not be exercised, except by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Board.

Section 4.—The income remaining, after the authorized

at the ports of Vera Cruz and Mazallan is rapidly decreasing, with no corresponding increase at the frontier custom houses. If the matter is not remedied the done ment declares that Mexico will become only a client, servant and colony of her powerful neighbor.

PHILABELPHIA, Feb. 27.—The statement of business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for the month of January, 1885, shown the gross receipts to have been \$1,846,366; expenses (including rentals and interest) \$1,242,966; profit \$603,400, a decrease in profit as gross receipts of the Philadelphia and Reading and Coal and Iron Company for January were \$844,789; expenses, excluding interesty, \$805,634; loss \$605,455, a decrease in the amount of loss of \$80,821 as compared with January 1884. The total gross receipts of the month, \$8,42,555, a decrease as compared with January, 1884, of \$124,911.

Harrisuno, Feb. 27.—The Clearfield and Jefferson Railroad Company was chartered to-day with a capital of \$1,000,000. The road will run through Clearfield \$1,000,000. The road will run through Clearfield.

the tax levy of each year of a suitable sum to meet his said bonds at maturity, and such sum shall be raised and paid into the sinking found.

Section 5.—The terminus of the Bridge in Brooklyn is located at or near the City Hall Square therein, and the terminus of the Bridge on the New-York side is at the west side of Chatham-st., to which point a platform can be erected, crossing Chatham-st. at a sufficient height, not to impede the use of said street, and resting on columns on the casterly sidewalk and westerly side of Chatham-st., and on such platform the tracks of the Bridge railroad may be laid. An open ornamental structure, not more than sixteen feet wide, crossing Centre-st., and resting on columns in the sidewalk of Centre-st, and connecting therewith by stairways, and for the use of foot passengers only, can be created. The plans for said structure must be approved by the Mayor of New York. So much of the City Hall Square in New-York as lies between Centre-st, and a line drawn parallel to the easterly side of the Hall of Records, and distant eight feet therefrom, and extending northerly as far as the Mayor of New York shall determine, shall be flagged by the trustees, under the direction of the 6 mmissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York, and thrown open to travel.

pen to travel.

Section 6. —From and after the date when this act takes

open to travel.

Section 6.—From and after the date when this set takes effect, the Bridge and all its appurtenances, and all the property and effects connected therewith, shall vest in the Board of Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge in trust; and the little thereto is hereby transferred to the said Board in trust, subject to all piedges and ilous thereon heretofore created by or under existing laws. The Board shall not sell or convey the Bridge property, nor part with the possession of any portion thereof, except that it may lease vacant lets, warehouses, stores and other buildings, and piers and buildheads held by the Board, and may sell vacant lots and the store, No. , Cliff-st.

Section 7.—The Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New-York may annually include in its final estimate provided for by existing law, such sum as is necessary to pay one-third of the interest past due and remaining unpaid on all bonds issued by the Board of Trustees, and when the said sum is so included, it shall be annually raised and appropriated in the manner provided by law. The Board of Estimate of the City of Brooklyn may annually include in its annual estimate, provided for by existing law, such sum as is necessary to pay two-thirds of the interest past due and remaining unpaid on all bonds issued by the Board of Trustees, and when the said sum is so included, it shall be annually raised and appropriated in the manner provided by law. Section 8.—This act shall take effect ten days after its passage.

Mayor Low said that since the committee had adopted

passage.
Mayor Low said that since the committee had adopted its plan, as embodied in the draft of the bill, two other plans had been suggested in the newspapers, one to build the extension in Adams-st., instead of Washington-st., and another to build it over private property alongsid of Washington-st., and all these were presented to the trustees as alternative plans. He did not desire to favor a bill directing the adoption of any one plan, but thought that there should be a choice of plans.

Upon the motion of ex-Mayor Howell it was voted to refer the report back to the committee, to report upon again at the next regular meeting of the trustees. Mr. Howell also moved that the portion of the bill re-lating to the New-York terminus be eliminated and a separate bill in regard to that drawn up. Mr. Bush said the whole matter was now in the hands of a committee and should not be brought up at this time, and Mr. Howell withdrew his motion.

A minute in regard to the death of William C. Kingsley, A minute in regard to the death of windam of singles, paying a high tribute to his services in connection with the Bridge, was unanimously adopted.

Not a word was said in regard to postponing the reduction of railway fares, which will go into effect at indicident to-day. It is inderstood that such action would have been attempted if the trustees in favor of lower fares, had not been out in fuller force than the high-fare men. The new trustee, W. E. Osborn, who succeeds Mr. Kingsley, attended the meeting.

GERMS OF TROUBLE IN CENTRAL AMERICA. Mail advices received here from Central America contain some features that indicate the possi bility of trouble among the republics there at an early day. A gentleman whose extensive correspondence in that region enables him to speak with some degree of positiveness said to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday : President Barrios, of Guatemala, is ambitious to ex-

tend his tyranzical Government over the sister republies. Nicaragua's intentions are to stand on her dignity and rights and at all hazards to prevent the carrying out of Barrios's intentions. In this course the Nicaraguan of Barrios's intentions. In this course the Nicaraguan Government is also prompted by the wish to profit by the prosperity that will ensue upon the successful termination of the canal project. President Barrios is at present pursuing the policy of aggravating Dr. Cardenas, President of Nicaragua, into some action that may be deemed a causa for attacking the latter republic. Barrios has sought the aid of Dr. Zaidivar, President of Salvador, in his scheme, but has met with a manily refusal. The relations of these two republics have become atrained in consequence. Barrios had already a joalousy of Zaidivar, because of the kindly manner in which the European Governments received the doctor during his recent trip abroad. The Republic of Honduras sides with Barrios, who controls General Bogran, now serving in the Presidency of that country. If trouble should ensue Salvador and Nicaragus will thus be pitted against Guatemala and Honduras. Barrios, who is seeking to foment war, is a tyrannical ruler, while Cardenas and Zaldivar are men of high character."

ENORMOUS GAS PROFITS.

GREAT GROWTH OF STOCK AND EARNINGS.

STATISTICS GIVEN TO THE INVESTIGATING COMMIT-TEE-BILLS HIGHER,

The Senate Committee investigating the methods o the gas companies of this city continued its sessions at the Morton House, at Fourteenth-st, and Broadway, yesterday. General Rooms, of the Manhattan Company, was recalled and said:

The best burning quality of gas is about 18 or 19 candle power. At a higher quality than this it will smoke at the burner. In cold weather the vapor from the water in the holder will condense in the mains and pipes, and then freeze, choking the gas.

Mr. Anderson, counsel for the gas companies, read extracts from the reports of the chief engineer of the Manhatan Company for ten years. The principal items are as follows:

1874—quantity of gas made, 377,500,000 cubic feet; cost of gas at outlet of holder, \$1 23 per 1,000 feet; average candle power, 17.32. 1878—repairs, \$162,602 49; gas made, 1,002,505,000 feet; average candle power, 10,002,505,000 feet; average candle feet gas made, 1,002,505,000 feet; average candle feet gas feet; average candle power, 17.32. 1873—repairs, \$162.602 49; gas made. 1.002.505,000 feet; average illuminating power, 17.14 candles; cost of gas 96.84 cents per 1.000 cubic feet. 1879—repairs, \$83,236; gas made, 988,583,000 feet; average illuminating power, 17.15 candles; cost of gas, 77.76 cents per 1.000 cubic feet. 1880—repairs, \$118,437; gas made, 1,167.993,000 cubic feet; illuminating power, 19.42 candles; cost of gas, 73.64 cents per 1.000 cubic feet, 1882—repairs, \$61,132; gas made, 1.316,172,000 cubic feet; illuminating power, 18.85 candle power; cost of gas, 70.58 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. 1883—repairs, etc., \$162,022; gas made, 1,385,645; illuminating power, 19.43 candles; cost of gas, 70.10 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. 1884, to November 11, the date of consolidation—repairs, \$128,160; gas made, 1,122,848,000 cubic feet; illuminating power 19.74 candles; cost of gas, 66.74 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

of the company for the last ten years be placed in evidence. James W. Smith, secretary of the Manhattan Company, at the time of consolidation, submitted to the committee an abstract of the receipts and expenditures of the Manhattan Company for the previous ten years. These were not read. General Tremain objected that this was not what was deemed necessary, nor what the witness was subpænaed to bring.

nor what the witness was subpensed to bring.

Mr. Anderson, looking at General Tremain—This prosecution seems to be fishing for information without knowing just what it wants.

General Tremain—I object to this as untrue.

Mr. Anderson—It is true and I can prove it.

John H. Sherwood—So far as I am concerned, the allegation is untrue. This same observation was directed at me once or twice before, and was equally untrue.

After a recess John P. Kornede versible in the concerned of the contraction of the

After a recess, John P. Kennedy, president of the Mutual Company at the time of consolidation was called to testify. He said: The Mutual Company made no annual report.

The Mutual Company made no annual report. It received monthly reports from the engineer. The cost of gas for the ten years from 1874 to 1884 inclusive was as follows: 1874, \$1 03 per 1,000 cubic feet; 1875, \$1 03; 1876, 85 cents; 1877; 84 cents; 1878, 66 cents; 1879, 58 cents; 1880, 52 cents; 1881, 49 cents; 1882, 54 cents; 1883, 52 cents; 1884, 46 cents. This represents the cost of gas, including material and labor, but not the cost of distributing, salaries and taxes. From twenty-eight to thirty candle power can be furnished to the best advantage and without generating smoke.

General Roome loughed at this assertion, and designed that goes at 19 candle power, would smoke.

clared that gas of 19 candle-power would smoke.

clared that gas of 19 candle-power would smoke.

Mr. Kennedy, resuming—In ten years the cost of producing gas has been reduced 50 per cent, while the price to consumers has been only reduced 22 per cent. The net earnings of the Mutnal Company for the last thirteen years, since its organization, have been \$7,756,627-64. Of this amount \$8,325,000 have been paid out in dividends; \$986.682.55 to construction account, and \$3,241,944-69 in the payment of interest, bonds, gas stocks and cash on hand. The capital stock was \$2,500,000. It was issued to contractors for construction. tractors for construction. The cost of was \$6,186,117; real estate, \$882,500. Charles G. Francklyn, president of the Municipal

Company at the time of the consolidation, and a director of the new company, was called to the stand. and was asked by General Tremain if he thought that gas could be furnished to consumers for \$1 75 per

Mr. Francklyn—I made a report at a meeting of the stockholders, based on notes and the engineer's monthly returns, showing the condition of the company. I have no objection to produce these. The dividends paid by the company were as follows: In 1879, 6 per cent, on \$1,500,000; in 1880, on \$2,000,000, 15 per cent; in 1881, on \$2,849,800, 20 per cent; in 1882, on \$3,000,000, 20 per cent; in 1883, on \$3,000,000, 20 per cent. In 1884, up to October, when the consolidation took place, 15 per cent on \$3,000,000, After that a surplus, amounting to 261g per cent was divided. The company was formed under the general law. My best recollection is that 8,000 shares of stock were given for patents, real estate, etc. This was equal to \$800,000 at par. The increase of stock cach year was sold at par and some of it at 25 per cent above for cash. This was used in extending the works and plant of the company. The stock of the Knickerbocker Company was purchased for \$50,000, and we assumed a mortgage of \$1,200,000. The mains of our company are laid from Grandst, to Seventy-ninth-st, on the business streets and avenues.

Mr. Anderson—What will be the result of consolida-

Mr. Anderson-What will be the regult of consolida-Mr. Anderson—What will be the regult of consolidation? Will it cheapen gas to the consumer?
Mr. Francklyn—I think it will be cheaper than before
consolidation, because some of the works will probably be closed. The Manhattan Company has already
closed part of its works.
Senator Thomas—Are you certain that the price of
gas has been reduced to consumers? There are very
many complaints that the reduction in price is only
nominal.

nal. nator Gibbs—I can vouch for the fact that my bills been higher since consolidation and we do not

have been higher since consolidation and we do not burn more gas.

Mr. Francklyn—I am certain that the price of gas has been reduced. Our gross receipts are 24 per cent less than they were last year. Consequently there can be no foundation for the assertion that greater charges are made. In some cases, on account of the consolidation, the bills were made out later than usual, and forty days were charged for instead of a month. This may have given rise to the assertion that bills were in some cases higher than before the reduction was made.

John Byrns and Frederick Erhardt, State Gas Insection, described how meters were tested. They said

spectors, described how meters were tested. They said spectors, described now indeers were tested. They said that by far the largest number of complaints from consumers were in the months of November, December, January, February and March. The committee will meet again to day at 10 30 a. m.

## OBITUARY.

GENERAL CHARLES R. WOODS. Charles R. Woods, who was found dead in

his bed in Newark, Ohio, on Thursday, was a native o Licking County, Ohio, where he was born in 1831. He was graduated at West Point in July, 1852, and appointed brevet second-lieutenant of infantry. He served in garrisons and on the frontier until 1861, when he was put in command of the troops on the steamer Star of the West, in the unsuccessful attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter. When the rebellion fully broke out he went into the West Virginia campaign, and in October, 1861, was appointed Colonel of the 76th Ohio Regiment of was appointed Colonel of the 76th Ohio Regiment of Volunteers, which he commanded at Fort Donelson and Shiloh. At the siege of Cortnith he was a brigade commander, and he led his regiment at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, and the siege of Vickaburg. In August, 1863, he was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He participated in the battle of Chattanooga, and, as a division-commander of the 15th Corps, took a prominent part in all the operations of Sherman's army in the Atlanta campaign, the March to the Sea, and the march through the Carolinas and to Washington.

After the collapse of the rebel Confederacy, he remained for a time in the volunteer service, in command of districts, etc., until September 30, 1866. He then returned to his regular army duties as Licentenant-Colonel of the 333 Infantry, to which command he had been promoted July 28, 1866. In 1874 he became Colonel of the 2d infantry, and in December of that year retired from active service. He received during the war of the rebellion the brevet ranks of Licentenant-Colonel, Odonel, Brigadier-General and Major-General, in consideration of the gallantry displayed by him in service. He was a brother of Justice Woods, of the Supreme Court of the United States.

FEW BAPTISTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27 (Special).-In a re-PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27 (Special).—In a report to the Baptist General Association Dr. Evans states that while Pennsylvania had a population of about 4,500,000 only 500,000 are members of Evangelical churches. There are eleven counties with a population of 300,000 without a single Baptist Church, and five counties each having only a single church of the Baptist denomination. There is only about one Baptist to every 66 or 67 of the population.

NEWS FROM STATE CENTRES

SYRACUSE.

SELLING RAILROAD STOCKS - CHURCH NEWS-NEW ACADEMIC SCHOOL.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNA!

SYRACUSE, Feb. 27.—Charles Moulter, on Wednesday, sold "short" 1,300 shares of Missouri Pacific Railroad stock, at Babcock & Andrews' brokers's office, and 500 shares at the office of C. J. Fisher. The sales were made at an average about 94 cents, and Mr. Moulter ordered the deals closed if the stock should fall to 92. In all other stocks the market was exceptionally strong, but Missouri Pacific dropped to 92, from which it reacted, closing at 93. In the afternoon Mr. Moulter asked for his profits, which aggregated to about \$2,000 at Babcock & And ws's and about \$750 at Fisher's. They declined to pay Mr. Moulter, on the ground that the stock had been manipulated by a

The prospects for completing the Syracuse and Phonix Railway next summer are said to be growing brighter.

Trains on the Central and West Shore Railroad have been greatly delayed this week on account of the deep

snow.

The principal of the Geddis Union free school has received a new charter by which it is made an academic school, and which entitled it to regent's examination.

At a meeting of the State Overland Telegraph Company, J. F. Wilkinson, as director and president, and Alfred Wilkinson, jr., as secretary and treasurer, resigned their positions. F. B. Klock was elected in the place of J. F. Wilkinson, and E. G. Lathrop to succeed' Alfred Wilkinson.

place of J. F. Wilkinson, and E. G. Lathrop to succeed' Alfred Wilkinson.

A jadgment in favor of the Board of Supervisors has been filed against Wilkinson & Co., for \$32,825,20, the balance of the funds on deposit by Treasurer Merriam.

The Grand Council Royal Arcanum for the State ot New-York, was tendered a reception and banquet while here, by the City Councils at the Vanderbilt House.

Thomas Parish Sherman, the New-York lawyer, who was arrested last week on an order issued by Judge Donohue, is still confined in the Penitentiary. Sherman professes to be confident that his New-York friends will ball him out. His wife's relatives, in the city, refuse to become sureties for him. His cell has been furnished with Turkish rugs and easy chairs, and in the opinion of the lawyers here. Sherman's stay in the Penitentiary will be a protracted one.

ALBANY.

INAUGURATION PREPARATIONS-COASTING ACCIDENTS-A NEW PARK.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Jackson Corps and the Albany Phalanx have completed preparations to attend the inauguration. Both organizations will leave here on Monday. The latter, which is known locally as "Manning's Minstrela," will wear their customary white hats, in spite of the season, and will bear their big portrait banner of Cleveland. Every member is a local or State office-holder, and Deputy Capitol Com-

missioner James McIntyre will be in command. The warm weather promises to break in upon the coasting mania with which the city has been afflicted for a week. Madison-ave, will be interdicted to coasters after to-night. In spite of the large force of police on duty on the hills several broken legs and police on duty on the hills several broken legs and arms, not to mertion minor accidents, are chronicled every morning as the result of the night's bob-sledding. Chancellor Henry R. Pierson has left the city for a brief stay at Old Point Comfort.

The Fort Orange Club does not relish the notoriety given to its regent's panch and at the Evarts reception, a milder decoction was substituted.

The series of receptions and dinners to Senator-elect William M. Evarts engrossed the time of men in seciety last week.

society last week.

After Lent an "old maids' ball" is to be given by young unmarried society women in emulation of the bachellors' ball.

bachellors' ball.

s Colonel Gillette will probably give a german at the Executive Mansion aiter Lent,
A movement is on foot to purchase Mount Hope, the country place of Ezra P. Prentice, on the Kenwood road, south of the city, and overlooking the Hudson, for a city park. The site is one of the most beautiful in the vicinity and inhabitants of the southern and lower parts of the city complain because they have no park necessible to them. A bill allowing the city to issue \$100,000 bonds to buy the property was introduced in the Legislature to-day.

BUFFALO.

AIDING ITALIAN IMMIGRATION-ICE ABUN-DANT-UNIVERSITY NOTES.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TEIBUNG! BUFFALO, Feb. 27 .- Buffalo is a central point for Italian immigration. The Italian colony here is large, but the members, in the main, poor and degraded, being principally employed as laborers. The leaders in wealth and intelligence have conceived the plan of aiding a better class of their countrymen to immigrate. A society has been formed with \$2,000 in the treasury, and within the next tew weeks some thirty families will be brought from the province of Palermo and placed on farms near this city. The society will also exert itself to

see that Italian immigrants become citizens. There is no truth in the report that an army of Fenians

is gathering here to invade Canada.

Frank A. Seers, the maltster, and Mrs. Jerome F Fargo were married this week. The bride's first husband was prominently identified in the management of the American Express Company with his brother, William G. Fargo, whose widow contracted a freah matrimonial alliance a year ago.

The fears expressed in the early part of the season of

a failure of the ice crop have not been realized. To date 156,000 tons, ranging from nine to fifteen inches in thickness, have been taken from Lake Erie. The commencement of the medical department of the University of Buffalo occurred on Tuesday. A class of thirty-seven was graduated. James Frazer Gluck de-

thirty-seven was graduated. James Frazer Gluck delivered the address to the alumni, and the graduating class afterward had a banquet at the Genesee. The project for organizing a law department for the University is being revived.

The lumber trade is unseasonably brisk. Every whole-sale firm here is flooded with orders from builders in Eastern cities, who, it is said, since the suit in freight rates, can buy here cheaper than is possible at home.

The \$175,000 in city bonds for which bids were invited, have been awarded to Blake Brothers & Co., of New-York, who offered a premium amounting substantially to 5 per cent. Controller Baruard will deliver the bonds in person in New-York next week.

Theatrical attractions for the week have been the Salisbury Troubadours, in "Three of a Kind;" Carrie Swain in "The Little Joker," and Fanny Davenport, in "Fedora."

UTICA.

CHURCH ANNIVERSARY-ASSOCIATION MEET-INGS MURDER TRIAL. UTICA, Feb. 27.—The seventieth anniversary

of Methodism in Utica was celebrated at the First Methodist Episcopal Church on Sunday and Monday. The Northern and Central New-York Tanne chation met here on Tuesday, and elected J. L. Rodgers, of Boston, president; Elias B. Wetherbee, of Richfield,

of Boston, president; Etias B. Wetherboe, is Richinea, secretary; B. L. Taylor, of Watertown, treasurer.

The undertakers of Oneida County have formed an association with F. A. Cassidy, of Utica, as president.

The annual report of City Treasurer Hericin shows receipts and disbursements amounting to \$462,154 each.

The police have ordered the liquor stores closed on

ay, but the order was not generally observed last Sunday, James Vaughan, the young man who was shot by Antonio Berenie, on Saturday night, is improving, and is

is now thought he will recover.

Calvin McCarg is on trial here charged with murdering Theresa Johnson, age seventeen, at her home in Forestport, on April 4. The girl lived with her parents, Forestport, on April 4. The girl lived with her parenta, by whom McCarg was employed. She was found in a bedroom in one corner of the house, shot through the heart. At the time that she was found McCarg was as work in a shed attached to the house. Her father was in the barn, and her mother, who is of unsound mind, was in the kitchen. The murder was discovered by the girls in the kitchen. The murder was discovered by the girls little brother, age thirteen. The trial has been in little brother, age thirteen. The trial has been in little brother, age thirteen was discovered by the girls interest, as the testimony against the prisoner is wholly circumstantial, and the most important points in it are the admissions which McCarg is said to have made to Peter Bowen, a fellow prisoner.

The Utica charter election occurs on Tuesday. The nominating conventions will be held to-morrow.

TROY.

COURT-MARTIAL TOBOGGANING -- CHURCH NEWS-CIRCUIT COURT.

TROY, Feb. 27 .- Military circles are excited over the general court-martial of Captain A. N. Belchet, commanding the 4th Battery. He is charged by Secondcommanding the 4th Battery. He is charged by Second-Lieutenant Jewett with promoting the circulation of a petition of the members of the battery requesting Jew-ett to resign. Belcher pleads not guilty. Captain and ex-County Judge Yates, of Schenectady, who is brisk and decisive, presides at the court-martial. Jewett is a good militia man, but has the reputation of being a "dis-turber." As it has been charged that superior officers were endeavoring to shield Belcher, the controversy has become personal and wider in extent than what were endeavoring to shield Helcher, the controvery it is become personal and wider in extent than will started. The battery has long been in hot water, and its disbandment has been seriously urged.

A preliminary hearing before the Governor on charges against Mayor Fitzgerald will coour to merce the court of the cou